THE WORK WILL BE ABOUT COMPLETED BY WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN IS RECEIVING EN-COURAGING REPORTS FROM ALL OVER

Washington, May 8.-Adjutant-General Corbin was one of the busiest men in the city to-day. Telegrams were pouring in on him from every part of the country, mostly in reference to the assembling great volunteer semy now in progress in every State and Territory of the Union. jutant-General was disposing of these with true were inside the confines of Camp Thomas to-day. military promptness, dictating to his stenographer rapid answers and orders, and handling from his desk the fate of thousands of men as coolly and ily as if he were simply giving orders for the disposition of so much merchandise. Yet with all of the rush of work he found time to talk with the uniformed officers who were constantly dropping into his office to report progress in arrangements or seek further orders. The Adjutant-General is highly to the President's call for volunteers and at the good work being done by the Army mustering them. Here are some of those that came last night from various State rendezvous:

New-Orleans, May 7.

Examined, 1.174: accepted 541. musicized, in Two
ew companies will be organized to-morrow.

EDMUNDS.

Mount Greina, Penn. May I
One thousand seven hundred and fifty passed medical examination to-day. Total to date, 3,912. First to the seven hundred and fifty passed medical examination to-day. Total to date, 3,912. First to the seven seven to the seven seven most red of the seven seven to date. S2. Out of entire number examined. Only four companies have their required strength. Medical examinations will be continued Sunday, and Bastery F will be mustered in Recruits are arriving in camp to fill to companies, and I think that by Tuesday might the muster will be well under way proposed to the seven sev

Have just examined and mustered into service to

Providence, R. I., May 7.

Mustered to-day one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, 1st Rhode Island Volunteers. Did not attempt to muster companies owing to confusion in appointment and assignment of officers and non-commissioned. Medical examination suspended owing to weather. Begin to muster commanies on 2th

Three hundred and twenty-five enlisted men and fourteen officers (aggregate 200) New-Jersey volunteers mustered in up to 6 p. m. BUTLER, Captain.

Camp Harney, Wis., May 7

Have accepted to date 1,816 men. Surgeon will not examine to-morrow. State Adjutant-General would like to have the regiment mustered in as soon as possible, which probably will be by next Saturday.

BUCK, Captain.

Mustered surgeon and assistant surgeon. The ave examined aggregate of 755 officers and me accepted 687. Regiment will be mustered Monday WOODRUFF

Portland, Ore. May 7.

Close of Saturday have examined 215 officers and nonen. Rejected 67. Eleven field officers and noncommissioned staff mustered in. Total accepted to to-night and mustered 128. KENDALI Charleston, W. Va. May 1.

Charleston, W. Va. May 1.

umber mustered in date: 3 surgeons, 7 infantry cers, 161 infantry men, aggrenate, 171. Better gress will be made next week it is estimated be regiment will be mustered next Wednesday at. Official examination will be continued Sunbut no oaths administered.

DOUGLASS.

Nashville, Tenn., May

Impossible to have physical examination to-day in State Camp on account of weather. Transferred regiment turned over to me for muster on Centennial grounds. Secured transportation, grounds, city water, lights and buildings free of cost to Government. Physical examination can now be pushed rain or sine. Ought to be able to mister and examine at least four hundred men daily now. No change in number of officers and men accepted. Probably fifty officers and five hundred men will be accepted by Saturday night. Every effort being made to expedite work and prevent fraud.

Indianapolis, May Report examinations and acceptances. SN officers and men to-day. Infantry aggregate to date, 1.844 infantrymen. No official mutter has been made owing to small companies. New men constantly arriving. Many men rejected in National Guard organization present. Estimate that twenty-five hundred infantrymen will be accepted and enrolled by Saturday evening.

[Band Lake Mich. May 7]

Examined to-day, 545 men accepted, 425 mustered, none. Company shortages promised filled Monday. Will muster at once on completion. Aggregate, no change. Columbus, S. C., May No companies mustered, 243 examined, 95 rejecte FULLER

Camp of Volunteers, near Tacoma, Wash., May 1.
Eight enlisted and three examined. Total examined to date, 151 and 5 officers; 70 accepted. Governor names 6th Regiment, Washington Volunteers.
TAYLOR.

To-day mustered in five, examined two officers and eight non-commissioned staff officers. Aggregate to date, 48 officers 8 non-commissioned staff officers and 943 men. One hartailton adjutant and one licutenant-colonel to be musterest in when the one licutenant-colonel to be mustered in when the lat Regiment will be complete. One hundred and thirty-three men and five officers were accepted to-day but cannot be mustered in because neither of the two companies to which the men belong had its complement.

GRESHAM.

Examined to date, 21 officers and 128 men; accepted, 18 officers and 412 men; mustered in, 3 officers, all infanity.

JOCELYN

Helena, Mont., May 7. Mustered in now, 20 officers and 452 men. STOLZBERGER. Six officers and 14 men examined up to date, all infantry. Have mustered in. Shall I ship to Leavenworth?

TROOPS WANTED FROM SEVERAL STATES

GOVERNORS OF NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS. INDIANA AND WISCONSIN CALLED ON FOR MEN.

Albany, May S .- Governor Black received a telegram to-day from the War Department asking him how soon he could send one of New-York volunteer regiments to the United States Army camp at Chickamagua. The Governor forwarded the dispatch to Adjutant-General Tillinghast, who is at the Walderf in New-York ring him full power to answer it and to regiments at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains

Boston, May 8 -Governor Wolcott received a telegram from the War Department to-day, asking how soon troops would be ready to move to Chickamagua. He replied that one infantry regiment would be mustered in on Monday, and would be ready to move Tuesday, fully

The Governor also received a dispatch from Adjutant-General Corbin, announcing the intention of the War Department to order a regiment of Massachusetts infantry to Chickamauga, preparatory to going to Cuba. It is possible that the 2d Regiment may go.

Indianapolis, May 8.-Secretary Alger to-day telegraphed Governor Mount to get in readiness two Indiana regiments to be sent to Chickamauga at once. The first regiment to go will probably be the 2d Infantry, and the other will be completed and equipped as soon as possible. The second regiment will be ready to start within two days.

The Secretary did not indicate what disposition would be made of the troops after reach-

ing Chickamauga. Madison, Wis., May 8 .- Governor Schofield received a dispatch from the War Department late last night to send the first regiment that is mustered into the United States Army from Wisconsin to Chickamauga Park. The 3d Regiment being the first on the list to be examined will probably start for the South early this

A LOAD OF SALTPETRE STOPPED. ROTTERDAM AUTHORITIES CONSIDER THE FRAM'S

CARGO CONTRABAND OF WAR.

tterdam, May 8.-The Norwegian steamer Fram arrived here recently to load six hundred tons of rontier. The authorities of this port, however, orbade her to do so, and placed a guard of ma-ines on board.

MANY VISITORS SEE THE SOLDIERS NAVAJO BLANKETS IN THE HANDS OF TROOP

FROM THE SOUTHWEST ATTRACT NOTICE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I Chattanooga, Tenn., May S.—Sunday has been a quiet and uneventful day at Camp Thomas. Thousands of visitors again wended their way to this encampment of the Nation's Army, and looked on with wondering eyes at the daily rou-The Ad- | time of camp life. At least five thousand people They were mostly visitors to the city, coming

To-night it was whispered around that the 10th and 2d Cavalry will be moved away tomorrow, but General Brooke disclaims any knowledge of such orders. Big religious meetings were held on the grounds this afternoon a number of ministers from the city going out gratified with the splendid response that has come | to assist the Army chaplains with their work. MUST HAVE WRITTEN ORDER TO LEAVE CAMP

> General Brooke has caused an order to be issued, providing that no man go away from the camp without written leave of absence from his captain, and that he shall be made to give a strict account of himself in his absence. This will have a tendency to decrease the drunkenremain away without the knowledge of their superior officers. This had a demoralizing effect on the ranks, and as soon as it was called to the attention of General Brooke, a stop was put

> Every man in camp is rejoicing that to-morrow is payday, and few, if any, of the men have not applied for a leave of absence, long enough to spend their money at least. The Army has a large supply depot in the city, which is a busy place, so much so that all employes were com pelled to work throughout Sunday

NAVALO BLANKETS EXCITE ATTENTION Chickamauga Park who arrived here from the forts and posts in New-Mexico, Arizona and etals, but he said that the list and 19th were practically ready to move. Captain Schuyler reporter ritory named, are the most industrious and thrif-ty class of aborigines in the Southwest and their

ty cass of aborigines in the Southwest and their biankers, which are so closely woven as to shed water, are something wonderful. To-day a large number of soldiers and officers were in the city, and as the soldiers of the Southwest have contracted the Indian habit of using blankets for all purposes, they brought many of these bright-colored blankets with them, creating no end of admiration on the part of Chattanoogans, the most of whom had never seen a Navajo blanket. The men were offered almost any price for them, but could not be induced to part with them for any money.

The 16th Infantry has a mascot in the shape of a bald eagle, about two years old. It has had him only about twenty days having obcoming here he has been dubbed Fitzhugh Lee. Although young he is of good size, measuring 7 feet 2 inches from tip to tip of his wings. He is by no means tame, as he strikes victously at

feathers are almost altogether black. By the time he is three years old the feathers on his breast and the top of his head will turn white. giving him the appearance of being bald without his really being so. His perch is near the main road, in rear of the 16th Infantry camp, and he attracts the attention of every passer-by. Be-fore leaving Idaho the soldiers dubbed him Sen-

ator Dubois.

Another small squad of recruits arrived to-day from northern and western points. Under instructions from corps headquarters, regimental commanders will prepare an estimate for bed sacks sufficient to supply their commands on the basis of the new organization.

CAMPING AT MUNSON'S HILL.

THE FAMOUS EMINENCE OPPOSITE WASHINGTON AGAIN OCCUPIED.

A SCENE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Washington, May 8 .- Munson's Hill is a tract of land across the Potomac from Washington, which has been selected on the recommendation of General Miles as the site for the grand camp to be established for the accommodation of the twenty thousand or thirty thousand United States soldiers who are to be concentrated near the capital city. It is the highest point in that magnificent "mesa" in Fairfax County, Va., on which Arlington and Fort Myer are the northern portions. This high plateau constitutes an ideal situation for camping and for military ex-

General J. G. Barnard, of the United State Engineer Corps, in his interesting and valuable Report on the Defences of Washington, Describing the Topographical Features Which Governed the Location of the Defensive Works as They Were Gradually Developed Into the Defences of Washington," indicates the nature of the site. Munson Hill, which is again to be marked in American war history. General Barnord says.

Beginning nearly opposite Georgetown segmning hearly opposite Georgetown and continuing to Alexandria, there is a marginal terrace corresponding to that forming the site of the city of Washington, narrow at first, but soon expanding to considerable width. Receding from the river, this terrace is succeeded by an abrupt rise to an elevation of about two hunabrupt rise to an elevation of about two hundred feet. Opposite Washington the elevation which has just been mentioned takes the name of the Heights of Arlington. From the Heights of Arlington the Executive Mansion and the extensive buildings occupied by the State. Treasury, War and Navy departments are but little over two miles distant. Four miles west of Arlington is a cluster of commanding heights, lying between Four-Mile Run and a tributary of Hunting Creek, which forms a position of a certain military importance.

of Hunting Creek, which forms a position of a certain military importance.

The point alluded to is central, nearly, to the concave line of defensive works from the Chain Bridge to Hunting Creek. It was first occupied by General McDowell, preparatory to his advance to attack the insurgent forces near Manasas Junction. Soon after the retreat of his army into Washington it was occupied as an advanced position by the rebels. On their withdrawal therefrom, in October, 18Gl, it was taken possession of and fortified by General McClellan, the works called Fort Ramsey. Fort Buffalo and one on Munson's Hill, besides connecting trenches, batteries, etc., being thrown up. These works, though always thereafter maintained, were not, properly speaking, a part of the "defences of Washington." In case of a retreat of our forces from Virginia upon Washington the holding of this position temporarily or permaour forces from Virginia upon Washington the holding of this position temporarily or permanently might be of high importance, as it certainly would be, with the above or other antecedents, should a battle be delivered in this vicinity outside of the fortified line. Under ordinary circumstances a cavalry picket, supported by a few companies of infantry, occupied the roll.

the point Munson's Hill is about five miles from the White House and Treasury, State, War and Navy departments. Near it are the famous Carlin Springs. Bailey's Cross Roads and Ball's Cross Roads, well remembered by the soldiers of 1861-65, who were on duty in the vicinity of the National capital. Munson's Hill is only a the National capital. Munson's Hill is only a short distance back of Arlington Heights, and is said to have been the nearest point to the National capital on which the Confederate flag was raised by hostile forces. The Confederate flag on Jackson's Tavern, in Alexandria, the lowering of which cost Colonel Elisworth his life at the hands of Jackson, was the property of a private citizen, and did not represent the organized figting force of the enemy.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AT ANCHOR Provincetown, Mass. May 8.-The United States steamship San Francisco remains at her anchorage here to-night. A patrol is stationed along the coast and all telephone lines are covered. A strong westerly gale is raging, accompanied by a heavy rainstorm.

MUSTERING IN THE GUARD, SUNDAY AT CAMP THOMAS, ORDERED TO CHICKAMAUGA.

TO BE HURRIED AWAY.

THE NEWS ALLEVIATES SOME OF THE MIRERY CAUSED BY THE WEATHER-TENTS BLOWN DOWN AND THE GROUND

Storm-swept Camp Black, away out on dismal Rempsterd Plains, was beginning to call itself "amp Bleak yesterday when the stirring news came sent to Chickamauga as soon as they can be mus-The Tribune learned on the best possible authority that the War Department had sent orders as possible with the mustering in, in order that Neither Major-General Roe nor Captain Schuyier camp, would admit the receipt of the telegram, but onstruction was authorized in the telegram, for the use of the enlistment officer and his clerks.

Three of the regiments which will be picked to go the 4th there is some doubt, but it will doubtless

for service at the present time. Grant's, the 14th, will be ready in a day or two. Little remains to be done with Colonel Duffy's, the

The 65th, of Buffalo, is in excellent condition, but there as in the 1st Provisional. The enlisting the field and worked toward the east. That is why the up-State regiments at the upper end of the field are less prepared than the New-Yorkers at the Of the three Brooklyn regiments, Colo-Three com panies of Colonel Eddy's command, the 47th, are still to arrive on the field, because their outfits are not ready for them. The 13th is in no condition to

General Roe, when asked by a Tribune reporte yesterday about the order from Washington he had heard nothing about it. He could not say when the recruiting would be finished, because the tiful Navajo blankets. The Navajo tribe of Ind- that the work of enlisting in the Army was prolans, which is spread pretty well all over the ter- gressing rapidly and satisfactorily, but would not admit the receipt of the telegram urging the ut

> CAPTAIN SCHUVLER AS A TENT EXPERT. The National Guard officers on Headquarters Hill pense of Captain Schuyler, who is in the Regular Army. The Captain, they say, announced that he could give the Guardsmen points in the art of department of camp duties, he personally super-vised the erection of his own canvas. When the the only one at headquarters, was Captain Schuyhimself from the canvas a big bundle of papers noon to erect a wooden house, at an expense of not more than \$250, for the use of the enlisting de-

Never as long as they live will Camp Black's the guard-m soldiers forget their experiences of Saturday night. With all its resterday. Nothing short of a cyclone or a not snowstorm could have created the haveo rain that made life miserable on the field from the big piles of straw bedding were scaked through and every man in camp who had any extended and calls from friends in the city had been expected by nearly every member of the city regi-ments. Notwithstanding the wind and the rain passengers that left the cars at Camp Black sta-tion and filed across the fields in lines like the ribs of a fan were many women and not a few were most gratefully received by the weary and consolate soldiers.

Sleep under the conditions that prevailed on was like the steady discharge of small arms. The beating of the rain on the canvas was accompanied by the mournful whistling of the wind and the creaking of the straining guy ropes. Every r and then a series of shouts and yells told of blowing down of another tent. None of the tents were carried away completely, but many had to be abandoned for the remainder of the night. One happy family of four men in the 65th slept so soundly that their tent was blown up and the rain them. Sixteen tents were blown down in the 14th Regiment's camp alone.

HARD LUCK OF THE SIXTY-NINTH The 69th Regiment suffered more than the others because of its position at the base of the bill near headquarters. Instead of protecting the tents, as the men had expected it would, the hill in some pe cultar fashion formed a current for the wind, which eent it down upon the tents below with increased velocity, while the soil under the tents stoutly declined to absorb the rapidly accumulating water Only after the greatest efforts could fires be built was prepared and a few of the regiments had other warm dishes. By noon the conditions were as unfavorable as ever, but good dinners were provided, nevertheless.

more in the afternoon, but the only apparent nurpose of this graciousness was to allow gain greater headway. The thermometer was dropping rapidly in the late afternoon, just as rain had gained its second breath, and a decidedly disagreeable night was in prospect. A bright red western sky at supset was the only token the men had throughout the day that pleasant weather is

ever coming.
The colonels were active throughout looking after the comfort of their officers and privates, but their means for providing comfort a tent at 6:30 o'clock, before he had eaten breakfast advising his men to keep in the dryest and est places they could find. Before daylight was many hours advanced Colonel Eddy saw that there was little need for the customary diligence of the his lines from sixteen to eight, and ordered the men to work on "swings" of one hour on and two off, instead of two on and four off, as usual. other colonels soon afterward duplicated Colonel Eddy's order. This arrangement enabled the guards to dry off occasionally and secure new stocks of ourage at frequent intervals. All drills were mitted for the day, as is customary on Sundays, and the men were asked to do little or nothing except to keep as warm and dry as possible, and to have their eyes on their tents, lest a sudden gust should carry them away

MASS IN A DRIVING RAIN

Few of the religious services planned for the day were held. Chaplain Daly, of the 69th, however, said morning mass before several hundred The service was held under the open sky in a driving rain. The chaplain conducted the ceremony clad in his church robes, over which he wore a regulation Army rubber cloak. The men were also protected from the rain by

their rubber capes.
Colonel William Cary Sanger, General Roe's
provost-marshal, was one of the busies: men en
the field throughout the day. From 6 a. m. until
nightfall he was hurrying over the field doing
what he could for the men, and helping to repair
the damages of the night.

SENDING HOME DEADWOOD.

Colonel Grant has thrown out the deadwood in his camp, and sent home seventy men who have tend a celebration of the mass. Colonel Story is an

decided that they do not want to enlist in the cause they have no right to live in camp at the expense of the Government if they do not intend to serve it, and because their outfits are needed by the men who are willing to serve. In spite of this loss, the number of men in the lith has grown from \$7 on Menday to \$2 yesterday. FOUR REGIMENTS AT CAMP BLACK SAID

TROOPERS MAKE AN ARREST

Corporal Armstrong and Trooper Byrne, of Troop C. made a gallant capture on Saturday night of fifty-eight members of the 69th and 7ist regiments show they found in a field near the camp cutting ers, and when they saw the infantrymen making arrest them. The men of the two regiments laughed at the soldiers on horseback, ridiculins Armstrong and Byrne drew their carbines and an constrong and Byrne drew their carbines and au-bunced with a display of earnestness that looked isiness-like that they would shoot unless the sy-eight surrendered. This settled the dispute, on the infantrymen solemn, formed in a country fours and marched off in front of the horsemen, say were taken to Captain Clayton, who reported em to the provos: marshal. After being detained r some time they were released upon assuring the arrsha, that they had intended no mischief, but dibeen gathering the wood for legitimate uses in mp.

had been estircting the wood for regithrate uses annotating. Theoper Kimball, of Treep C, was confined in a neighboring farmhouse yesterday suffering from a slight attack of tonsilitis. He secured permission to stay there until the weather is less severe.

A big flood of telegrams has been pouring into camp since Thursday from anxious friends and relatives. Messenger boys have made fabulous sums delivering the messages, and the soldiers have been obliged to pay out many good quarter-dol ara telling their solicitous friends that there is nothing the matter with them and that there is nothing for the people at home to worry about.

atter with them and that there is nothing for the copie at home to worry about. On Wednesday the 65th Regiment will celebrate as fittieth anniversary of is organization. The ay will be set spart as a half-holiday, and exongressman Daniel Lockwood will make an adverse on behalf of the citizens of Buffalo, and Colei Welch will reply in the name of the regiment, new sik flag will be presented to the regiment of Postmaster Howard H. Baker, of Buffalo, acting for the residents of the city. There will be uside by Sundrow A's hand and a review attended wish property attended. sic by Squadron A's band, and a review attended most of the officers in the camp.

PEEKSKILL MEN AT CHURCH.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE FAITHS PREACH STIRRING SERMONS.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE VISIT THEIR PRIENDS

This has been the rainlest day that the troops the recruit who has never slept under canvas becamps of the 8th and 12th regiments were running mixed with less loam and clay than is the case

these swept down out of the north valley of the broad brims of campaign hats, and

ared, they sought a means of escape, but those far in front that the sentry whose heat is in front of the guard tent can pass under it.

Addutant-General C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d. ar-Saturday night was a blessing reserved for the rived in camp this morning about it 30 o'clock, ac-The continuous slapping of the tent flaps companied by General M. O. Terry, Surgeon-General on Governor Black's staff, General Henry T. Noyes, Commissary-General, and Major J. B. Bur-bank, of the 3d United States Artillery. Colonel James Green, Assistant Adjutant-General, met white house" in Quality Row. accompanied by those who had come to camp with him, and by Brigadier-General Peter C. Doyle, commander of the camp; Colonel J. G. Story, chief beating in their faces was the only thing that quartermaster and commissary of the camp; Capain James Parker, 4th United States Cavairy; First Lieutenant Granger Adams, of the 5th United States Artillery, and Lleutenant-Colonel Crego, chief surgeon, made a thorough inspection of the In his inspection the Adjutant-General stopped at various tents in the several regimental amps to inquire whether the men were co sheltered and whether they slept warmly enough at night. In every instance the men answer that their quariers were very comfortable and that they did not suffer in the least from cold during the night. Upon his return to General Doyle's tent General Tillinghast expressed his unbounded appreciation of the work that had been done here and of the comfortable manner in which the men were housed. He recommended, however, that Generai Doyle order more straw for the men, to make their quarters still more comfortable, and General Doyle immediately issued the order to Colonel Story, who at once set about for its speedy execuand fifteen tons of straw will be added to the reserve supply that is now in camp General Tillinghast returned on the 4.35 train from Roa Hook to New-York. Ordinarily a review

would have been tendered General Tillinghast, but the weather, of course, prevented this to-day. There was not even a salute fired when he came into camp, for salutes are not fired on Sunday many of the men did not know he had been in imp until after he had gone.

MANY ATTEND CHURCH. Attendance at church has been the only duty of

the day, outside of the physical examinations that are still continuing, and that was not compulsory. There was a large attendance at the three services. for all that. The Young Men's Christian Associaplaced at the disposal of the two chantains and priest who conducted the services, was crowded each time, and the men listened intently and ear-nestly to the words of their spiritual advisors. The sermon preached at each of the several services was patriotic in its nature and outlined the duty of the soldler to his country. Father Glimartin, from the Church of the Assumption, Peckskill, who cele mass at 10 o'clock, assisted by Private J. D. Maher Colonel Story's cierk, as master of ceremonies and two infantrymen as acolytes, made a strong feature of this in his sermon, and in concluding it invoked a divine blessing upon the arms of the men in the struggle for the independence of the persecuted

At the services held later in the morning, at 11 o'clock, Chaplain Terry, of the 12th Regiment, preached from the text. "Be strong and quit yourselves like men," and the theme of his sermon was pretty much the same as that of his Catholic brother, who had occupied the tent the preceding At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon Chaplate services in the Young Men's Christian Association tent and also spoke of the bondage of the Cubans THE ST. PAUL IN DELAWARE BAY. and their struggle for freedom, taking as his text. Remember those who are in bondage.

It was through Colonel J. G. Story that the Catholic members of the regiment were enabled to at-

to have a priest in camp, he had sent his clerk. J. D. Maher, a private of the 1st Battery. over to Dr. Curran, of the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill, to see if he could send some one over to conduct services for these in the regiments who might wish to attend. He offered his tent for the priest's use, but Mr. Sheffield, superintendent of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, extended the use of the association's tent. The Catholic members of the several regiments felt very grateful to Colonel Story for his kindess, and this afternoon Major Martin Carey, Judge-Advocate on General Doyle's staff, sent a letter, on behalf of the Catholics in camp, to James M. Connolly secretary of Archibshop Corrigan, asking the Archrishop to extend, if he would, his thanks to Colonel Story for the Colonel's forethought and kindness.

FLORAL DECORATIONS IN THE CAMP. The men have been endeavoring in every way to while away the stormy day. As a consequence the

street of Company M, 12th Regiment, is as profusely decorated as though it were an Easter Sun-Apple blessoms and dogwood adorn the front of each tent, and the blossoms have been utilized in outlining upon the ground in front of some of the tents such sentences as "Remember the Maine, Down with Spain," "Free Cuba" and "Welcome court-martial is being held over two little duck lings. Lieutenant-Colonel Selter is the presiding officer of the Board, and Captain Wainwright and Captain Judson are his associates. Lieutenant Smith, of Company M, is the Judge-Advocate, and Captain Blake appears as counsel for the defence. It is alleged that the ducklings are responsible for the weather. They are being tried on the charge that they are web-footed and brought the weather with them, the specifications being that it showered on Tuesday, when they came into camp, and that it has rained ever since Friday. The ducklings were put under arrest this morning. Captain Blake sought to have them bailed out, but the court would not permit it, as there was too much water in camp already. The court convened at 3 o clock hits afternoon in Lieutenant-Colonel Seiter's tent. As Lieutenant Smith, the Judge-Advocate, stepped into the tent he saluted Lieutenant-Colonel Seiter aid said. "Sir, it rains." The Lieutenant-Colonel promptly returned the salute, and, dropping in overse, said. Captain Blake appears as counsel for the defe

"Rain, rain, go to Spain—
Never come this way again."
"Give the Dons the shakes and chills:
Grant a dearth of quinine pills."
suggested one of the surgeons, who had just
dropped in for a minute.
"Hold on there," said the counsel for the defence.

"Hold on thers," said the counter for the who wants to go to the front.

"Do not drown them all autright—
Leave enough for us to fight."
"Enough, gentlemen." said Lieutenant-Colonel
Seiter, "the sword is on the table. This case is court-martial is not finished, and it is not

known whether the counsel for the succeed in clearing the little culprits.

VISITORS EVEN IN THE RAIN. There have been some five hundred visitors in camp to-day, and they have not particularly en-joyed themselves outside of the pleasure experienced in seeing their friends and relatives again. They all had a hard enough time getting here. whether they landed at Peckskill or Ros Hook. those who came this morning by way of Peeks But those who came this morning by way of Peekskill had the severest experience. The fide was exceptionally high, and it was impossible to get the rowboats which ferry the people to and from camp inder the drawbridge of the New-York Central Hallmad which crosses Annaville Creek, and the passengers had to get out, cross the tracks and take boats on the other side, the boatmen not knowing they had the right to have the bridge opened. Those who walked up to take the "snort ferry" across the creek found the water away above the board "runs" that lead down to water deep enough to fost the rowboats, and they had to go back and walk out on the railroad track to get into the boats. Once in camp they had to remain in the tents or in the front of the restaurant most of the day on account of the rain. EXTRA FOOTGEAR IS LACKING.

The protracted rainy spell has made it very apthat many of the men in camp have no and marched out from armories on a sun of shoes with them. Many of these,

particularly among the recruits, did not wear very good shoes, and these the water and mud have reduced to wretched condition. The expectation among the men was that they would be outfitted as soon as they got here, but it will be some time before the Army shoes come, and these will not be issued until the men are mustered into the United States service. If a thousand pairs of shoes could be sent to camp they would be very welcome. Lieutenant-Colonel Crego, chief surgeon of the camp, said this afternoon that he would pay for as many pairs of shoes as \$100 would buy if some one would send them to the camp. They could be sent, he said, to Major J. H. Ball, quartermaster on General Doyle's staff. One sergeant in the Sth Regiment, said the Colonel, "has bought thirty pairs of shoes for men in his company out of his own pocket, the men to pay for them when they get their money. We could use a thousand pairs of shoes for the men nicely."

OFFICERS ARE EXAMINED.

emmissions yesterday were First Lieutenant S. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Francis J. Burke, Sec and Lieutenant Percy M. Burrill, Second Lieuten-REGIMENTS MAY HAVE THREE MAJORS.

Another of the many quations that have been arising in camp was settled definitely to-day. That was the right a regiment had to three majors. the Regular Army a regiment is entitled to three majors, and the question was whether a regiment in the volunteer army would be entitled to the three. Adjutant-General Tillinghast raid to that they would be and also that each regin would be allowed three battallon adjutants, makes four new officers for each regiment, these officers will be appointed by the Governoon the recommendation of the colonels of averal regiments, and commissioned later. upon the recommendation of the colonies of the several regiments, and commissioned later.

The field officer of the day to-day was Lleutenant-Colonel Jarvis, of the Ush Regiment. Officers of the day and officers of the guard in the several regiments were as follows: In the 9th, Captain Young, officer of the day, and Lieutenants Myers and Haggerty, officers of the guard, in the 8th Captain Kirby, officer of the day, and Lieutenants Agostini and Stevens, officers of the guard, and Lieutenants Burr and Burrill, officers of the guard.

CAMP HASTINGS SUBMERGED. THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS SUPPER FROM

Mount Gretna, Penn. May 8 - Camp Hastings was submerged in mud and water to-day, and the nine thousand or more soldiers and the recruits who are encamped in barracks were subjected to a condition of weather that has been the worst in the history of the Pennsylvania National Guard. From 2 rained in torrents without cessation. In addition the wind blew furiously during the early hours of the storm, and many of the tents were blown over and the occupants were forced to turn out in the rain and get them in shape to-day.

In all three of the brigades the men received a rest of their mettle, but in the First Brigade particularly were the hardest experiences met with This camp is on the extreme of the line, two miles from the station, and situated in a lowland. As the rain fell the ground became a veritable swamp, and the ground, with the cold wind, made sleep impossible. The regiments there were forced to spend the night and all the day in water and mud to their sloe tops. Those companies not fortunate enough to have a company mess or supplies on hand were forced to go hungry all day, the roads being so cut up that it was impossible to get teams through with supplies. By nightfall, however, the men were all cared for. Governor Hastings to-night ordered that no more recruits he taken to the barracks until the weather conditions change. All that arrived will be housed at Lebanon. This morning there were but few men on the sick list, but during the day several slight symptoms of pneumonis developed. rain fell the ground became a veritable swamp, and

THE 22D NOT YET CALLED FOR Colonel Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regiment, said yesterday that he had received no orders regarding the mobilization of his regiment, and that he knew nothing of the reports that the 22d was to be called out to take the place of the 13th at Camp Black. His men would be ready, however, he said, if they should be called for.

WEST VIRGINIA READY ON THURSDAY. Charleston, W. Va., May 8.-Governor Atkinson received a telegram to-day from the Secretary of War stating that a West Virginia regiment, as soon as it was recruited and mustered into service, would be ordered to Chickamauga. The Governor replied to the Secretary that the regiment would be ready next Thursday.

ANOTHER SUB-MARINE MINE ASTRAY. Long Branch, N. J., May 8 .- A mine drifted ashore here to-day near the point where the St. Paul went ashore two years ago. The mine is a galvanized iron ball, four feet in diameter. To it is attached about four feet of the exploding cable, and about fourteen feet of anchoring cable. The cable appears to have been twisted off.

Cape May, N. J., May 8.-The St. Paul and the monitors Vixen and Montauk lay in the bay off the Point to-day. The St. Paul apparently was awaiting orders, while the monitors were waiting for a break in the storm, so that they could proceed.

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AN ARMY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

FORCE OF FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUM-TEERS ORDERED THERE

THE TROOPS TO BE ASSEMBLED AS SOON AS THEY ARE MUSTERED IN-PREPARING FOR THEM AT THE CAMP

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Chattanooga, Tenn., May 8 .- Fifty thousand volunteer troops have been ordered to Chicksmauga, to come as quickly as they can be mustered into service. This information is official and was given to The Tribune correspondent by General Brooke himself this afternoon. This includes thirty-seven regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and nine batteries of ar-

"Can we make public that little bit of infor-

mation, General?" said Colonel Sheridan to General Brooke this afternoon, as The Tribune correspondent stepped into the headquarters' tent. After studying a minute, General Brooke said: In round numbers, 50,000 volunteers have been ordered to Chickamauga, to come as quickly they can be mustered into the service of the

United States." Further than this General Brooke would say nothing. When asked for a list of the regiments coming from the several States, General Brooks said: "You will have to get your further information elsewhere," and walked away.

PLANNING TO RECEIVE THEM The orders were received in a message of about

ave hundred words by General Brooke this af ternoon about 4 o'clock. He at once summoned General P. V. Boynton, who was on the ground, and showed him the dispatch. General Boynton said that he did not note the exact number of regiments to be sent from the different States, but that it would be in round numbers fifty thousand men, and that General "Joe" Wheeler General Fitzhugh Lee and General Wilson would ommand, reporting to General Brooke, who will be the ranking Major-General, General Wheeler telegraphed to General Boynton last night that the matter of just where he would command would be definitely settled by Monday at the latest, and this bears out his pre-

General Boynton in the course of an interview said: "The troops will come from Massachusetts, the Central States and further West, to the best of my recollection; in all from about fourteen or fifteen States. They will begin arriving as quickly as the ratiroads can bring them here.

All the volunteers will, as far as possible, be encamped east of the Lafayette Road in the woods, the fields being needed for drilling.

TO BE ORGANIZED.

General Brooke says they are being brought here for the purpose of organizing them into corps, divisions and brigades. The opinion prevalls from the information now at hand that the volunteers will be used to fill up the brigades now below a war basis, and will be therefore merged into separate bodies. The reason for encamping the troops east of the Lafayette Road is that it is on the Chickamauga Creek, where lots of good and pure water can be had with little trouble.

General Boynton said: "We have full, and to-day sent to Nashville, McMinnville and a half-dozen other places for drills and machines to be used in sinking more wells. The coming hosts will tax our capacity to the utmost, but we will lose no time in preparing for them, as we have been doing for som weeks past/

Ever since his return from Washington three subordinates the necessity for rushing all work under way at Chickamauga. The volunteers coming will be organized into three corps, which, together with the Regular Army now here, will form four separate and distinct corps at Chickamauga.

SUPPLIES FOR AN ARMY.

"Hundreds of carloads of supplies are now on the way," said Colonel Lee to-night, "and we will be kept busy for some time."

These supplies are coming for the voluntee army expected. It is also understood upon the best authority, that several regiments of regulars will be taken from Chickamauga to Tampa early next week, before the arrival of the volunteers begin. The officers at Camp Thomas were ignorant of the orders received by General Brooke until late to-night, when the news leaked out, and the camp was thrown into a state of wild excilement, and much speculation was indulged in as to the probable

disposal of the regulars here. Camp sites in high, dry and healthful localities, sufficient to accommodate 75,000 more men have already been selected and made ready for troops. Railroad authorities here have been deluged with inquiries to-night as to the number of cars which can be sent from here to the connecting lines. There are now several hundred empty cars in the raticoad yards here, and

they will doubtless be taken away to-night. General Brooke is hard at work to-night, and telegrams are pouring in upon him. Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, and other Governors have sent messages inquiring where their troops are to be camped. Many of these want their men to occupy the same ground upon which their gallant troops fought in 1863.

SHE FORGOT HER LINES. From Current Literature.

An American woman married an Englishman, and her husband's relative, an English nobleman, came on one occasion to visit her. Of course, she desired to entertain him according to English etiquette, and at once put her Irish servant in training. She told Bridget to learn to say "My lord, descend; breakfast is awaiting you." Bridget was practised time and again, until she could repeat her lines very glibly. When Milord came, Bridget was told to go upstairs at 0.30 o'clock, tap gently on his door and say, "My lord, descend; breakfast is awaiting you." Bridget thought she could acquit herself with credit. However, she grew excited at the door, knocked so loud that the occupant of the room sprang to the door and asked: "What's the matter?" Bridget began twisting her hands nervously, unable to think what she was to do, and finally gasped out." "My Gawd' come downstairs to breakfast!"

foreign Besorts.

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